



# Rifle, Colorado, Processing Sites and Disposal Site



## FACT SHEET

*This fact sheet provides information about the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 Title I processing sites and disposal site near Rifle, Colorado. These sites are managed by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management.*

### Site Description and History

Two former uranium and vanadium processing sites are located near the city of Rifle, Colorado. The Old Rifle Site is approximately 0.3 mile east of the city of Rifle; the New Rifle Site is approximately 2 miles southwest of Rifle. The Colorado River defines the southern boundary of each site. The ore processing operations created radioactive tailings, a predominantly sandy material.

The State of Colorado acquired these sites in 1988 and transferred ownership of both to the City of Rifle; the City acquired the Old Rifle Site in 2000 and the New Rifle Site in 2004.

Surface remediation of the Rifle sites began in spring 1992 and was completed in October 1996. Tailings and tailings-contaminated materials from both former processing sites were relocated to the Rifle Disposal Site approximately 6 miles north of the New Rifle Site.

### Regulatory Setting

Congress passed the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) in 1978 (Public Law 95-604), which required the cleanup of 24 inactive uranium ore processing sites. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) remediated these sites under the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project in accordance with standards promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 192. Subpart B of 40 CFR 192 regulated cleanup of contaminated ground water at the processing sites. The radioactive materials were encapsulated in U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission-approved disposal cells. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission general license for UMTRCA Title I sites is established in 10 CFR 40.27. The Rifle Disposal Site was included under the general license in 1997.

### Processing Sites

Both Rifle sites are underlain by 20 to 30 feet of Colorado River alluvium. Beneath the alluvium, semi-confined ground water occurs in interlayered sandstone, siltstone, and claystone beds in the Wasatch Formation. In general, ground water in the alluvium and in the Wasatch Formation flows southwest. The alluvial aquifer

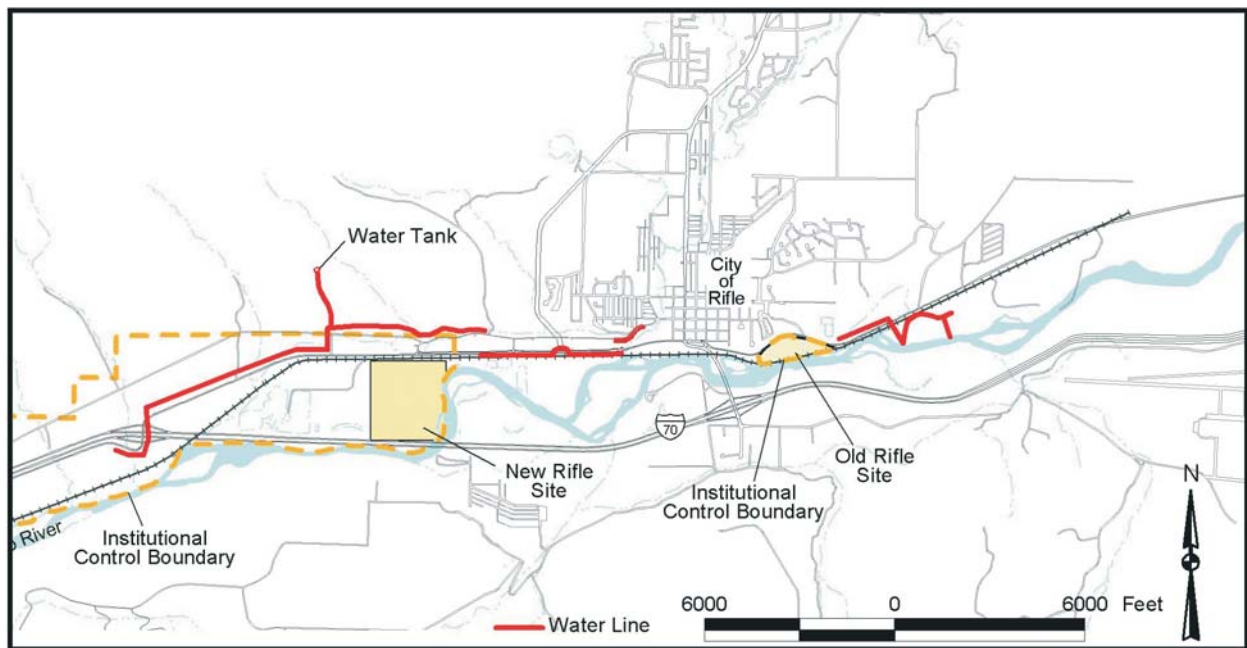


*Locations of the Rifle Processing Sites  
and Disposal Site*

is contaminated by seepage from the former mill tailings piles at both sites. Because of the large dilution by the river (at least a factor of 30,000), contaminants in alluvial ground water discharging to the river are quickly diluted to background concentrations, and no mill-related contamination has been detected in samples of Colorado River water collected at or downstream from the sites.

#### **Old Rifle**

Union Carbide Corporation and its predecessor, the United States Vanadium Corporation, owned the Old Rifle mill and operated it from 1924 to 1932 and from 1942 to 1958; the mill was idle from 1932 to 1942. It processed vanadium ore during both operating periods and uranium ore during the later period. Ore was shipped to the mill by truck and rail from eastern Utah and from mines located near Meeker and Rifle, Colorado. After 1958, most of the mill tailings at the Old Rifle Site were reprocessed and deposited at the New Rifle Site.



*Institutional Control Features at the Rifle Sites*

Contaminants of concern in alluvial ground water at the Old Rifle Site are selenium, uranium, and vanadium. Tailings seepage has not contaminated the Wasatch Formation that directly underlies the alluvium at the Old Rifle Site.

### **New Rifle**

The New Rifle mill replaced the Old Rifle mill in 1958 and was also owned and operated by Union Carbide Corporation. The mill was constructed as part of a multisite complex that included the upgrading facilities at Slick Rock, Colorado, and Green River, Utah. Ore and upgrade products from those sites were shipped to the New Rifle mill by truck and rail. From 1958 to 1973, the mill produced uranium and vanadium concentrates. The New Rifle mill processed tailings from the Old Rifle mill, processed uranium ore, and refined upgrade products. From 1973 to 1984, part of the mill was used to produce vanadium concentrate; this operation involved processing vanadium solutions and did not produce tailings.

Contaminants of concern in ground water at the New Rifle Site are arsenic, molybdenum, nitrate, selenium, and uranium. Most of the higher concentrations of contaminants are within the site boundary and immediately west of the site, but some uranium contamination in the alluvial aquifer extends approximately 3 miles west of the site.

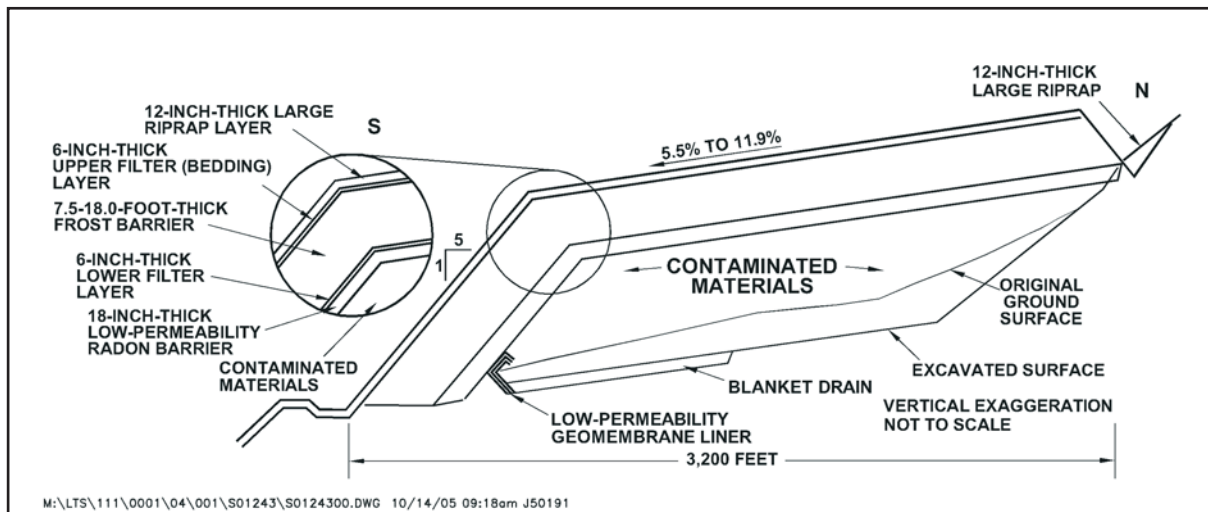
### **Compliance Strategy**

The ground water compliance strategy for both Rifle sites is natural flushing in conjunction with institutional controls and monitoring. Natural flushing is a process in which natural geochemical and biological processes

and ground water movement decrease contaminant concentrations in the aquifer. The goal is to decrease concentrations to established maximum concentration limits, background concentrations, or alternate concentration limits. Alternate concentration limits may be adopted within specified areas when an established maximum concentration limit is unattainable or when no drinking water standard exists. However, the alternate concentration limits must not pose a present or potential future hazard to human health or the environment. At the Old Rifle site, selenium and vanadium have alternate concentration limits. Background concentrations of selenium at both sites exceed the 0.01 milligram per liter (mg/L) maximum concentration limit; vanadium has no drinking water standard. DOE has adopted the Safe Drinking Water Act standard of 0.05 mg/L for selenium and a risk-based concentration of 0.33 mg/L for vanadium.

**Old Rifle:** To track the progress of natural flushing, ground water samples will be collected for analysis twice each year through 2007, then at least once every 5 years through 2030. Analytical results of ground water samples collected through 2004 indicate that concentrations of site-related contaminants are decreasing over time. Ground water modeling results predict that contaminant levels at the Old Rifle Site will decrease through natural flushing to background levels, maximum concentration limits, or alternate concentration limits within 100 years.

**New Rifle:** The five contaminants of concern are expected to attain background concentrations or maximum concentration limits established by regulation within 100 years.



*South-North Cross Section of the Rifle Disposal Cell*

## Institutional Controls

Institutional controls are restrictions that protect public health and the environment by limiting access to contaminated alluvial ground water at the Rifle sites. DOE encouraged public participation in the creation of institutional controls at the sites and held numerous meetings with citizens and representatives of the City of Rifle and Garfield County to provide information and discuss the extent of the controls.

Institutional controls for the Old Rifle Site consist of deed restrictions on the land transfer to the City of Rifle and an environmental covenant between the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the City of Rifle that does not allow access to ground water without express written permission from the State of Colorado and DOE.

At the New Rifle Site, the institutional controls are legal administrative actions consisting of a deed restriction covering the former millsite property and city and county ordinances restricting the use of contaminated ground water. Garfield County requires owners of property within the New Rifle Site institutional controls boundary to provide proof of a source of potable water to develop the property. The county also established a drinking water constraint zone within the boundary in which any source of water intended for human consumption must meet applicable standards. The City of Rifle requires residents within the institutional controls boundary to tap into the municipal water system if the property is annexed to the city. To compensate property owners for limiting the beneficial uses of the ground water, DOE funded two water line extensions to the current municipal system to ensure the availability of potable water to properties affected by site-related contamination. Because the second water line extension does not provide services within the full extent of the institutional controls boundary, DOE provided reverse osmosis systems for users within the boundary but beyond the reach of the water line.

Elevated concentrations of molybdenum, nitrate, and uranium in alluvial ground water have migrated downgradient from the New Rifle Site to property owned by Umetco Minerals Corporation. The Umetco property contains two ponds that remain from a former gravel-mining operation. Because the ponds receive inflow from alluvial ground water, and concentrations of molybdenum, nitrate, and uranium in the ponds exceed standards in 40 CFR 192, the pond water represents a complete exposure pathway. To prevent inappropriate use of the contaminated water, an environmental covenant is being adopted between Umetco and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The covenant will prohibit unauthorized access to the ponds and require the use of appropriate measures such as fencing to prevent livestock from accessing the ponds.

## Disposal Site

In August 1991, the Bureau of Land Management permanently transferred administration of 205 acres in Estes Gulch, about 6 miles north of the city of Rifle, to DOE for use as the Rifle Disposal Site. The predominant land use in the area is grazing; the surrounding region is sparsely populated. Warning signs mark the site perimeter, which is partially fenced to control grazing.

The Wasatch Formation underlies the disposal site. The Wasatch Formation is considered to be an aquitard and does not contain significant quantities of ground water. Ground water in this formation is characterized as limited use, which means the ground water is not a current or future source of potable water because of naturally poor water quality and low yield.

## Disposal Cell Design

The Rifle Disposal Cell is located at the head of a small drainage basin on a dissected pediment and alluvial fan surface. The ground slopes southwest. The cell



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is roughly triangular and measures approximately 3,000 feet on each side; the cover encompasses an area of 95 acres on the 205-acre site. About 3.5 million cubic yards of contaminated materials with a total activity of 2,738 curies of radium-226 are encapsulated in the cell.

The cell cover is a multicomponent system designed to encapsulate and isolate the contaminated materials. The cover consists of (1) a low-permeability radon barrier (first layer placed over compacted tailings), (2) a sand filter/drainage layer, (3) a frost protection/rooting medium layer, (4) an upper filter layer, and (5) riprap on the top and side slopes to protect against wind and water erosion. The cell design promotes rapid runoff of precipitation to minimize leachate. A riprap apron and ditch at the toe of the disposal cell carry water away from the cell. An unlined interceptor ditch abuts the upslope portion of the disposal cell to divert surface flow away from the cell. A leachate collection system, installed at the toe of the cell, will be decommissioned after transient pore water seepage has ceased. Native vegetation is being reestablished in the disturbed areas at the site.

## Legacy Management Activities

DOE is responsible for ensuring that the selected ground water compliance strategies at the New and Old Rifle Sites continue to be protective of human health and the environment. DOE will also monitor the effectiveness of institutional controls and the progress of natural flushing.

DOE manages the disposal site according to a site-specific Long-Term Surveillance Plan to ensure that the disposal cell system continues to prevent release of

contaminants to the environment. Under provisions of this plan, DOE conducts annual inspections of the site to evaluate the condition of surface features, performs site maintenance as necessary, and monitors ground water to verify the continued integrity of the disposal cell. The encapsulated materials will remain potentially hazardous for thousands of years.

In accordance with 40 CFR 192.32, the disposal cell is designed to be effective for 1,000 years, to the extent reasonably achievable, and, in any case, for at least 200 years. However, the general license has no expiration date, and DOE's responsibility for the safety and integrity of the Rifle Disposal Site will last indefinitely.

## Contacts

Site-specific documents related to the New and Old Rifle Processing and Disposal Sites are available on the DOE Office of Legacy Management website at [http://www.LM.doe.gov/land/sites/co/rifle/rifleoldp/rifle\\_old.htm](http://www.LM.doe.gov/land/sites/co/rifle/rifleoldp/rifle_old.htm) (Old Rifle Site), [http://www.LM.doe.gov/land/sites/co/rifle/riflenewp/rifle\\_new.htm](http://www.LM.doe.gov/land/sites/co/rifle/riflenewp/rifle_new.htm) (New Rifle Site), and [http://www.LM.doe.gov/land/sites/co/rifle/rifled/rifle\\_d.htm](http://www.LM.doe.gov/land/sites/co/rifle/rifled/rifle_d.htm) (Disposal Site).

For more information about DOE Office of Legacy Management activities at the New and Old Rifle Processing Sites and the Rifle Disposal Site, contact

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